



# QUEER WORDS

*Published by the FCS GSA*

*Volume 10: Spring/Fall, 2014*

*Queer Words is an ongoing archive of writing by Friends' Central students, alumni, faculty, and staff of all sexual orientations and gender identities. The Gay Straight Alliance is thankful to all who contributed to this collection and is proud to publish these submissions.*

*© Friends' Central Gay-Straight Alliance, 2014  
All Rights Reserved.*



▼ Table of Contents: ▼  
Volume 10: Spring/Fall, 2014

- ▼ Glitter-S-A  
Zander Bashaw, GSA Co-President '14
  
- ▼ How Did *The New York Times* Writing on Homosexuality  
Change After Stonewall? - An American History Paper  
Nicky Kirschner, '14
  
- ▼ Charting New Territory  
R.B.
  
- ▼ Marriage Equality Comes to Pennsylvania!  
Watercolor by Shira Prusky, '15
  
- ▼ I Wish I Could Quit You, Ganymede: Love *As You Like It*  
Al Vernacchio, GSA Advisor
  
- ▼ GSA: The Year in Haiku  
P.F.
  
- ▼ Harvey Milk Day Lunchtime Trivia  
Watercolor by Shira Prusky, '15
  
- ▼ Submission Guidelines



*Queer Words began in 2002 when the following note was submitted anonymously to a teacher's mailbox:*

*"I don't know exactly what to say but I still want to add my voice here. I am gay... and it's really hard to even write that statement. I know Friends' Central is supposed to be really accepting, but I still have not come out to anybody. I guess I'm afraid. I don't want people to change around me. I will never be straight, but sometimes it feels good to pretend I am, so that I can just act the way I always have, and feel less out of place. I wonder how many other FCS students are in the same position: always pretending. I wonder how long it will be before I can't pretend any longer?"*

**The Gay Straight Alliance created *Queer Words* in response to this message to offer a forum for L.G.B.T.Q.Q.A. (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, and asexual) members of the Friends' Central community and their allies to express their voices.**

**We hope that *Queer Words* will be a powerful resource for everyone who reads it, and that these selections will deepen our understanding of LGBTQ issues in our school and world and encourage each of us to work towards a safer, more supportive, more fulfilling environment for individuals of all sexual orientations, gender identities, and gender expressions.**

**Al Vernacchio  
GSA Advisor**





**Glitter-S-A**  
**by Zander Bashaw, GSA Co-President**

As a president of Gay Straight Alliance I have been very involved in working with the club. One of the things that I have been focused on is the dynamic within GSA, such how meetings and discussions function in the club. However, another equally important thing I think about a lot is how GSA is viewed inside of our community. What does the typical student think of GSA? How strong is GSA's presence on campus? I think that as someone who has been involved in many different activities at Friends' Central, I have been able to gather an image of GSA from an external perspective.

The thing about GSA which would be foolish to overlook is the type of crowd that it draws in. We get thoughtful kids who are willing to speak their minds and also listen. We get engaging and open-minded members. One thing that we don't get are a large sample of popular kids. I'm not saying that GSA is a World of Warcraft outcasts huddled in a room on Friday mornings. I am also not saying that GSA is filled with people that are low down on some sort of social ladder. Just that GSA does not include many three-season varsity jocks, or kids that are likely to be "turning up" on any given Friday night. Though this distinction might not change the dynamic of the meetings, it does have important effects on how GSA appears to the student body as a whole.

As an athlete on boys' teams I have come across homophobia and heterosexism a lot, but during my last two soccer seasons, I got to experience a new thing with my teammates: reactions to GSA and my role within it. It started off simply, with people calling me Mr. President occasionally as a joke. However as time went on some of the humor became a little bit more specific. For example when two teammates were staying warm together on the bench, a third said that they should go to a "Friday morning meeting". At the time I actually thought this was hysterically funny. I am a pretty lighthearted kid and tend not to get offended about things like that. However, looking back on it now it is an interesting thing to say. Listening to that exchange as an outsider, one would think that a certain "Gay" club met on Friday mornings and acted as a haven for people who were perceived to be behaving in a homoerotic way.

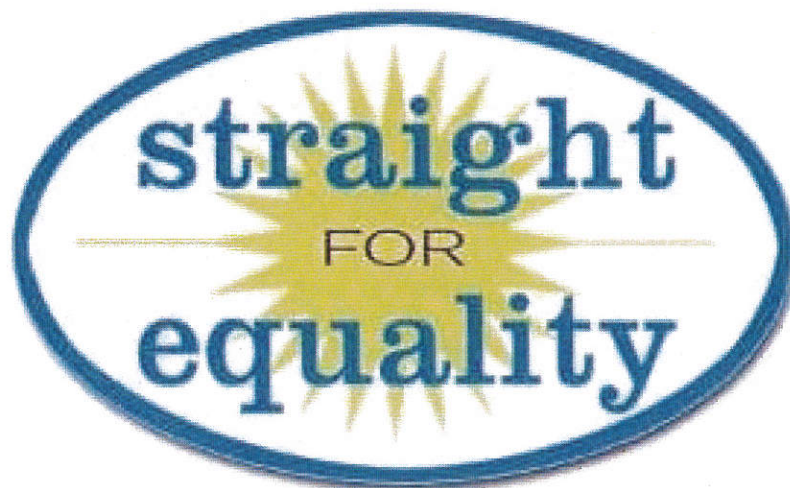
I realize that the reason behind this joke's generalization is multifaceted. Firstly, the kids who play boys soccer are all in one popular friend group in our grade. Secondly, boys sports naturally brings about an ironic and strange culture of heterosexism and homoerotic behavior. And thirdly, GSA might adhere to many of the stereotypes it seeks to bring down. The first point is easy enough to explain. This year of 11 starters, 10 were seniors and 9 of those guys hang out together and go to concerts and stuff and are very unlikely to associate with GSA (I am the 10th senior of course).



The next point might take longer to explain mostly because the idea itself does not make much sense, but I will try my best to explain it. Athletes are supposed to be very comfortable physically with their body and also feel a certain closeness to each other. For example we all change clothes in front of each other and embrace in pregame huddles and after games. However at the same time guys are supposed to all embrace the “no homo” code and know some imaginary distinction between team comradely and outright homosexuality, when that line itself is rather blurred. These facts about the guys on the soccer team can shed clarity on the reasoning behind the story.

The point I am very excited but also nervous to address is the last reason behind why GSA appears to be “Gay Club” to a varsity athlete. I actually think that sometimes our club and its members accentuate LGBTQ stereotypes. Whether it has to do with the type of people we attract, or the kinds of events we host, or even the posters that get hung up in the hallway, as someone who has both been inside the meetings and on the outside on a soccer field, I have to say I can see how someone could think that GSA is only for one type of kid. This year I have found that GSA has been a bit too caught up in the glitter. There are long tangents with far fetched ideas about everyone becoming a Disney princess or joining One Direction, and though I admit that I love Frozen and that The Story of My Life is very catchy, I don’t want our club becoming one huge fabulous layer of sparkles with no substance beneath it. Additionally, if what we project outward is based on these things, other students are not only less likely to take our club seriously, but also more likely to believe in these stereotypes that we put out. I get it, a few bangs (haha) of the gayvel is part of what GSA is, but I don’t want it to become all of what GSA is.

As a president I have tried to maintain that balance, to help steer GSA away from becoming a place for a select few to rave about childish movies and celebrities. Honestly I am not sure how well I have done or what GSA will be like next year, but it has definitely been something that I have thought about a lot here. I am not entirely comfortable with the way that students inside and outside of our club are beginning to view GSA.





## How Did The New York Times Writing on Homosexuality Change After Stonewall?

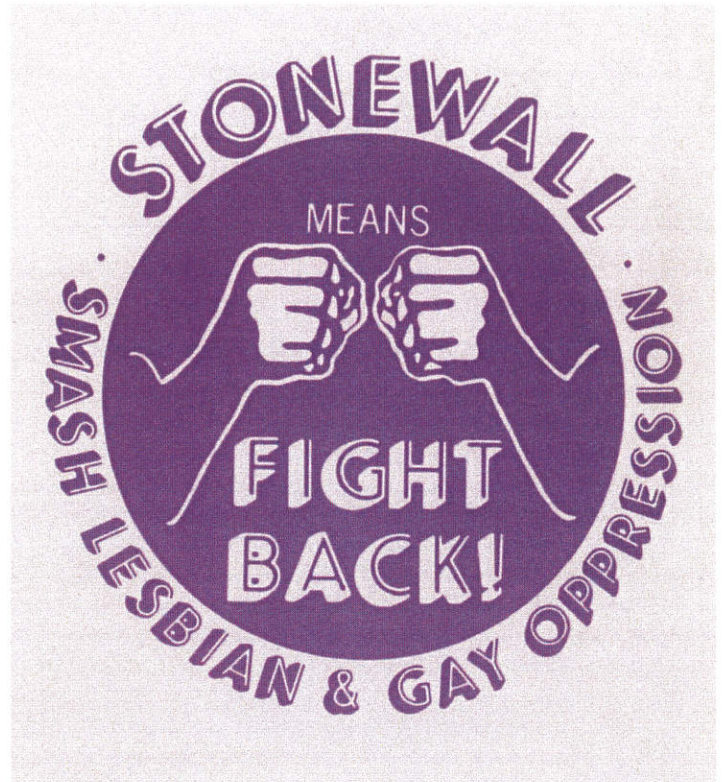
American History Paper by Nicholas Kirschner

The New York Times, a well respected newspaper in the 20th century, published a limited number of articles on homosexuality in the mid 1950's, and the idea of homosexuality was not spoken about often. The widespread news about homosexuality started with the Stonewall riot, and the New York Times reported on it the same day it happened. Once word

spread about Stonewall, so did the idea of homosexuality, and as more and more people came out in support, the entire gay rights movement began. With constantly changing events, newspapers had to adapt to their readers and acknowledge current trends so they could appeal to larger audiences.

While the Stonewall incident sparked a movement that is still continued today, it also caused a change in how the New York Times wrote about and portrayed homosexuality.

With the ability to control what its readers read and how it portrayed the gay rights movement, the New York Times influenced readers with its own beliefs. Through the events that it chose to report on and the speech that it chose to use, the New York Times could influence what readers thought and therefore take advantage of the uneducated reader. Its writing about homosexuality changed after the Stonewall riot. It became more liberal, shown by which events they reported on, and started to give the impression of neutrality to appeal to both sides of the movement. But, once closely examined, articles that appeared to be neutral showed a weighted view. As a respected newspaper with widespread popularity and major influence on America it could have led everyone in the direction of enlightenment and the success of the gay rights movement but instead, it influenced their reader in the opposite direction. While the New York Times did become more liberal in its reporting of gay news after Stonewall, it continued to express opposition to the gay rights movement. It was given the



opportunity, but failed as a leader in the movement and instead stuck to its conservative views.

In the 1960's, people rarely talked about any homosexual ideas or issues. Homosexuality was swept under the rug and ignored and there was not a strong homosexual presence. With minimal talk about homosexuality, the few articles that were published about it had a lot of influence on the issue. An article from 1968, about a year before Stonewall, talked about homosexual people's "value system."<sup>1</sup> The article states:

We must be careful not to be seduced into accepting the idea that the only difference between the homosexual and the heterosexual is the choice of sexual object. One of the problems revealed by a study of the psychological dynamics in the development of the homosexual is his (or her) poor identification with parental figures...This poor identification leads to an arrest of psychosexual development...In general, the homosexual tends to have poor impulse control and his values tend to be both narcissistic and hedonistic.<sup>2</sup>

The article showed clear homophobia as it warned its readers to not be seduced by homosexuals. It portrayed homosexuals as sneaky people in an effort to get the readers on their side. The article blamed the parents as it said that the main cause of homosexuality was that homosexual children could not connect with their parents. This made parents scared that their children would grow up to be homosexual, and tried to influence parents to raise their kids more "straight," which influenced their children and caused homophobia in future generations. The article also made large leaps with nothing to back it up as it called homosexuals narcissistic and hedonistic, linking these negative traits to symptoms of this "mental illness." As no one did the research to contradict these assertions, homosexuality was believed to be a disease, which gave the New York Times an opportunity to take advantage of this by using negative words to associate with homosexuality. Relying on the flawed research of the day, the article argued that homosexuals were more impulsive. The article continued, saying that these impulses would provide a stronger temptation for homosexual teachers to engage in sexual conduct with their students than for heterosexual teachers.<sup>3</sup> This impulsive, sex-hungering and horny behavior, that the article stated all homosexuals have, made the reader fear homosexuals. The New York Times used fear to get the reader to agree with their conservative view on homosexuals.

---

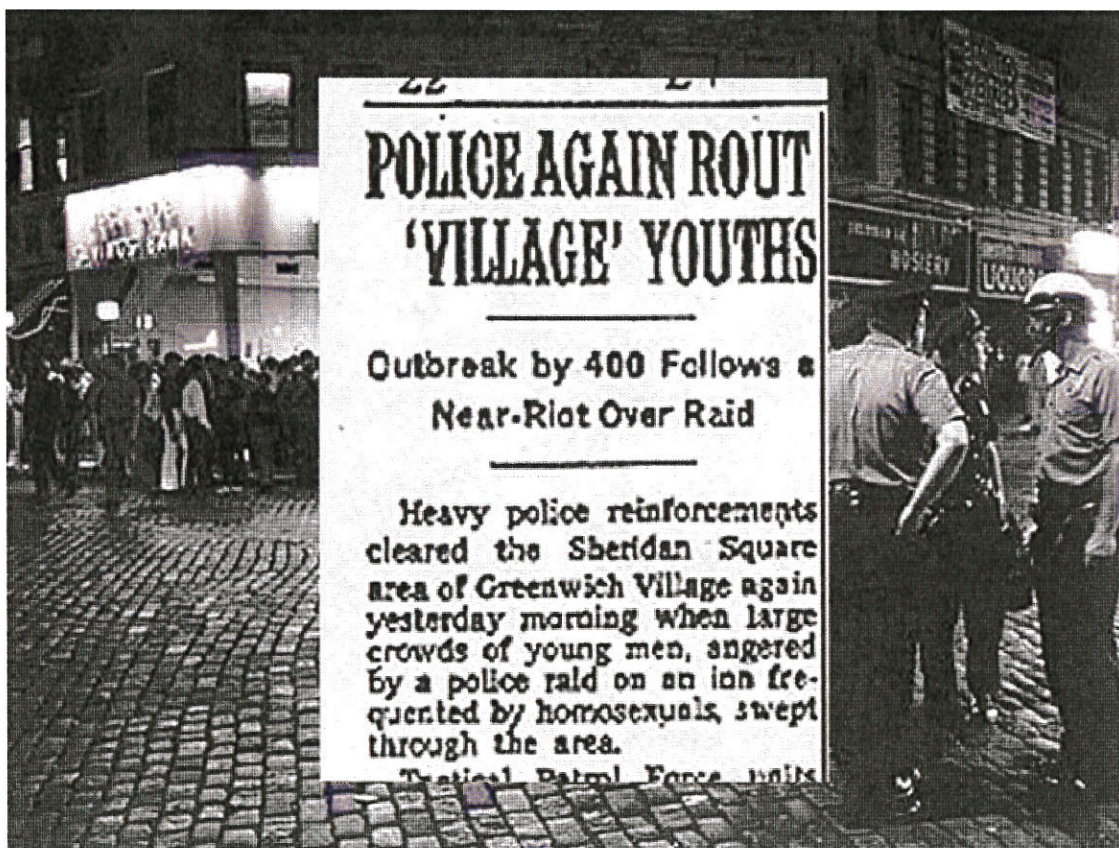
<sup>1</sup> Morton Friedman, "The Homosexual's 'Value System,'" *New York Times*, 8 January 1968, SM15. <<http://www.proquest.com>> (April 6, 2013).

<sup>2</sup>Friedman, "'Value System,'" p, SM15.

<sup>3</sup>Friedman, "'Value System,'" p. SM15.



Most articles published by the New York Times before Stonewall were about homosexuals committing crime. No matter what the crime was, if a homosexual committed it, it was likely to be reported on, even if the crime was simply being gay. An article noted that homosexuality in Canada was a crime and “a person convicted of homosexuality [was] subject to an indeterminate sentence up to life imprisonment.”<sup>4</sup> Homosexuality was seen as an awful thing, and a crime, which had a penalty equivalent to much more violent, horrible crimes. Such devastating penalties for homosexuals caused them to hide their own identities. Homosexuals that did not hide their homosexuality would not last long since everyone was against them. The news portrayed society as being against homosexuals. Not only were homosexual acts criminal, homosexuality itself was criminal. This helped to eliminate



protests because anyone could be arrested for being homosexual, even if they did not do anything wrong. Articles like this was what the New York Times chose to publish, very selectively and deliberately, to get the people to agree anonymously that homosexuality was wrong and criminal.

---

<sup>4</sup> “Long Term for Homosexual,” *New York Times*, 9 November 1967, 34.  
<<http://www.proquest.com>> (April 13, 2013).

In 1969, a police raid turned into a riot against the police and a spark for the gay rights movement. The Stonewall riot would go down in history as the beginning of this movement, but the reporting on it put a negative tone on it. The New York Times was one of the first newspapers to report on this incident, reporting the very same day it happened. This allowed it to determine how the public would first perceive the riot. The headline it chose read in bold letters, "POLICE AGAIN ROUT 'VILLAGE' YOUTHS."<sup>5</sup> This alone said a lot about how the newspaper wanted people to view this issue. It did not refer to the people involved in Stonewall as 'people' but instead called them 'youths' as if they were just some rowdy teenagers. The word "youths" created an image of immaturity and naivety which caused the people involved in the riot to seem childish. Readers of the paper would then connect childish behavior to standing up for gay rights, causing them to look down on it. The article also read:

Tactical Patrol Force units...were unable to control a crowd about 400 youths, some of whom were throwing bottles and lighting small fires. Their arms linked, a row of helmeted policemen stretching across the width of the street made several sweeps up and down Christopher Street... Stones and bottles were thrown at the police lines, and the police twice broke ranks and charged into the crowd. Three persons were arrested on charges of harassment and disorderly conduct.<sup>6</sup>

The article once again called the people involved in the riot "youths." It described all the things that they were doing wrong: lighting fires, throwing bottles and stones, etcetera. It made it seem like they started to riot before the police even got there, when really they only did this in response to police forces. It did not talk a lot about what the whole riot and protest was for. It briefly stated what they were writing messages about on the walls such as "Support gay power."<sup>7</sup> Other than that brief mention, the article primarily focused on how out of control the people were. It described the police in an almost innocent way making it seem like the police had to act brutally. The police brutally beat down homosexuals with their clubs, but there was no mention of that. Instead the article describes it as if the police were provoked and had no choice but to resort to violence. The article also talked about the arrests made for harassment and disorderly conduct. People then associated negative

---

<sup>5</sup> "Police Again Rout 'Village' Youths," *New York Times*, 30 June 1969, 22.

<<http://www.proquest.com>> (April 13, 2013).

<sup>6</sup> "Police Again," p. 22.

<sup>7</sup> "Police Again," p. 22.



words like “crime” with homosexuals. Since the newspaper connected the homosexuals to those crimes, people connected homosexuals to crime and negativity. At the end of the article it stated that “Four policemen were injured, one suffering a broken wrist.”<sup>8</sup> The New York Times embarks sympathy from the reader for the policemen. It made the police seem like they were the ones who were abused since they suffered these injuries. The article never talked about any of the injuries that any homosexual suffered and never mentioned that the police brutally beat them down. By choosing what to reveal to the reader, the New York Times was able to portray Stonewall in a completely negative tone for the homosexual community which caused the general public to look down on them and perceive homosexuality negatively.

After the Stonewall riot, the gay rights movement began and people started to openly stand up for homosexual rights. The New York Times had to adapt to its reader, and when the gay rights movement started and more people started to become more open minded, it became more liberal. Its tolerance of homosexuality did improve as more and more articles were published about the new controversial topic of gay rights. The neutral articles that it began to publish were a significant improvement from its earlier, homophobic, articles.

Less than a year after Stonewall, the New York Times started publishing articles on homosexuals such as “Homosexual Wins a Suit Over Hiring.”<sup>9</sup> The article started by, “Declaring that ‘a homosexual is a human being.’ a Federal judge has ruled that the University of Minnesota may not refuse to hire a person merely because he is an avowed homosexual.”<sup>10</sup> The fact that the newspaper published an article with a title “Homosexual Wins” showed the major step it took in order to please its reader. Even though the homosexual simply won a suit, putting those two words together caused the reader associate homosexuality with a good image. Additionally, the fact that the article recognized homosexuals as human beings was a huge advancement for the New York Times. It forced readers to become more aware and ask themselves whether they thought of or treated homosexuals like

---

<sup>8</sup> “Police Again,” p. 22.

<sup>9</sup> “Homosexual Wins a Suit Over Hiring,” *New York Times*, 20 September 1970, 56.  
<<http://www.proquest.com>> (April 13, 2013).

<sup>10</sup> “Homosexual Wins,” p. 56.



animals. It both caused readers to feel connected to homosexuals, since they both were human, and put the reader in their shoes. This idea that people were treating homosexuals like animals was an incredible leap from the previous articles the newspaper had published only a couple years before. The article also quoted a homosexual, saying, "I've seen a lot of gay society, and they are no different from straight people except for their sexual preferences. So we should have the same rights."<sup>11</sup> Although this was not the New York Times directly saying it or agreeing with it, the fact that they published it showed a much more liberal stance. They made a huge transition from ignoring homosexuals to claiming that there was no difference between gay and straight.

Another article the New York Times published read, "Homosexuals Parade Up Fifth Ave. in Celebration."<sup>12</sup> It begun by introducing Stonewall, saying:

Twelve years ago yesterday Morty Manford was 18 years old and a patron in the Stonewall Inn, a homosexual bar in Greenwich Village, when the police raided it in the early morning, setting off a riot... It marked the beginning of the homosexual rights movement... 'I think the most important single organization in the United States is the parents,' said Mr. Manford, whose mother founded the New York City Parents of Lesbians and Gay Men in 1973. 'They act as a bridge between the gay community and the rest of the country. Everybody can identify with Mom and Dad.'<sup>13</sup>



**Morty Manford (L) and his mother.**

This article stated that the police raided the Stonewall Inn and implied that the police started the whole

---

<sup>11</sup> "Homosexual Wins," p. 56.

<sup>12</sup> Dudley Clendinen, "Homosexuals Parade Up Fifth Ave. in Celebration," *New York Times*, 29 June 1981, B1. <<http://www.proquest.com>> (April 13, 2013).

<sup>13</sup> Dudley Clendinen, "Homosexuals Parade," p. B1.

riot. This was a huge contrast from when they initially blamed the homosexuals for the riot. It also said that the riot was the beginning of the homosexual rights movement. This was a huge acknowledgement and created a good image of the Stonewall riot. Instead of portraying it as a bad thing, a riot, the article portrayed it as a beginning, the start of hope for homosexuals and homosexual supporters everywhere. The article went on to quote a young homosexual who talked about the importance of parents and their involvement in the homosexual movement. It said that parents were the most important aspects of the movement. This article caused parents to question themselves and their ways. It praised parents for their acceptance, which other parents then became a part of. They just wanted to do their job properly, which meant to raise their child properly, so they looked to the news for tips on how to do this. This was one of the first articles in support of being accepting of homosexuality which encouraged parents to do the same, which showed a complete shift from its original, conservative articles. The New York Times appeared to have completely lost its conservative views on homosexuality after Stonewall, yet it was just trying to accommodate for the large variety of its readers and actually never gave up on its conservative ways.

Although the New York Times did become more liberal, or at least appeared to, it still had a conservative pull on its articles and failed to act as a leader in the gay rights movement. The articles it chose to publish both stressed conservative views and hid liberal views in order to get its readers to agree with it. However, it could not reveal its homophobic views because the gay rights movement was in full throttle and many readers were in support of homosexuals, therefore they had to adapt to their reader. The article that was just analyzed, through closer examination, provided an example of the conservative views that the New York Times carefully put into its articles. When it mentioned Stonewall, it also gave the results of it and said, "13 were arrested and four police officers injured."<sup>14</sup> This mirrored the first article on Stonewall that they posted because it never disclosed the injuries suffered by the homosexuals or homosexual supporters. The results offered two things: it first reported on how many homosexuals were arrested, which was a large number causing people to connect homosexuality with crime. Second it stated the number of police officers injured during the

---

<sup>14</sup> Dudley Clendinen, "Homosexuals Parade," p. B1.

riot. This caused both empathy for the police and a negative association with the homosexuals, resulting in people siding on the police's side. The article also continued on the homosexual parade and read:

The sight of some of the signs and some of the groups - some, for instance, with leather and chains - stopped East Side joggers in their tracks and drew one woman in a pink bonnet and mesh pink gloves to wag a finger: 'It's in the Army, for you guys. They'll knock the devil out of you!' But most bystanders watched in silence and reserved judgment. 'It's too much of a change for me to be able to express an intelligent opinion on it'.<sup>15</sup>

The article showed that people reacted to the parade negatively. As people stared in silence, the article made it appear as if it was an exploitation of the homosexuals and it made people uncomfortable. The article quoted a woman who implied that homosexuality was only a phase. It associated homosexuality with the devil which was widely seen as bad. It introduced the parade by describing the homosexuals parading with leather and chains. While that was only a small part of the parade, the New York Times focused on that because that was frowned upon by most people. They saw that as sick, twisted and weird, so the newspaper showed that it was connected to homosexuality. It went on saying how it stopped people in their tracks and how disgusted the people were. If the readers saw how many people were disgusted by this display of protest for equal rights, they would join together with their fellow man against this movement. It said how people watched in silence, implying that they were uncomfortable with the event. The article made readers uncomfortable, which made it easier for them to turn against the movement. The paper knew that people hated not being able to understand things, so it took advantage of that by quoting the peoples reactions, making readers feel compelled to side with spectators of the parade rather than the participants. Readers did not want to be connected with people with leather and chains, out of the fear of judgment from others, because it was unusual. The New York Times took advantage of that by exploiting the homosexuals.

The articles published by the New York Times showed conservative views and made people connect homosexuality to negative things while still appearing to become more liberal for the homosexual supporters. An article that came out almost 10 years after Stonewall, titled, "Homosexual

---

<sup>15</sup> Dudley Clendinen, "Homosexuals Parade," p. B1.



Acts: Are They Criminal?”<sup>16</sup> The article never gave a clear answer of “yes” or “no” so not to displease any of its readers. It even started off by saying, “Efforts now under way to make homosexual acts a crime in New Jersey run counter to an emerging judicial philosophy that the bedroom is an area in which government should not meddle.”<sup>17</sup> This idea that the government should not have a say in the bedroom was a huge leap and was never talked about before Stonewall. The fact that it got published that made the paper appear more liberal, but as the article continued, the true conservative view was shown. It continued, stating:

Homosexual conduct has been regulated under a public lewdness statute. State Senator Joseph A. Maressa of Blackwood, a 55-year-old Democrat and an attorney, is the author of the bill to make homosexual acts a crime. He said that he had been offended by the open flaunting of ‘unnatural practices’ and that he would like ‘to drive homosexuals back into the closet’... One of the arguments raised in behalf of outlawing homosexual acts is that such conduct tends to debauch public morals. Another is that legalizing homosexual acts would be tantamount to giving tacit approval of adult homosexuals trying to proselyte children.<sup>18</sup>

The majority of the article talked about the arguments against homosexual acts. While the newspaper did not clearly join either side, it was still able to inflict its beliefs. The only argument for homosexual acts to remain private and not to be controlled by the law, was just a short sentence at the beginning of the article. After people read the entirety of the article, though, it drilled conservative arguments. The article provided several points made against homosexual acts, which all came after the only point for homosexual acts, so the last thing readers read and thought about was the conservative argument. It quoted the author of the bill, calling homosexual acts unnatural. This made people step back and question how natural homosexuality was. It connected this idea of unnaturalness, this going against God’s will to homosexuality and made people steer clear of not only the practice, but the support of homosexual acts and homosexuality as a whole. It then went on to the idea of driving “homosexuals back into the closet.” The article made it sound like homosexuals were trying to take over the people and that the people had to fight the homosexuals off. This idea of having to drive homosexuals back to where they came from scared people into believing that they needed to fight for

---

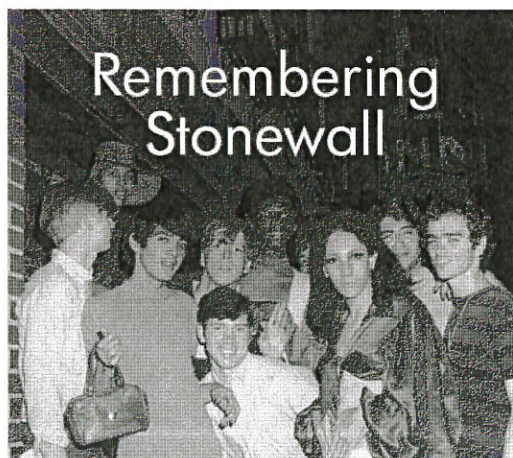
<sup>16</sup> Martin Waldron, “Homosexual Acts: Are They Criminal?,” *New York Times*, 26 November 1978, NJ6. <<http://www.proquest.com>> (April 14, 2013).

<sup>17</sup> Martin Waldron, “Homosexual Acts,” p. NJ6.

<sup>18</sup> Martin Waldron, “Homosexual Acts,” p. NJ6.

their right of heterosexuality by suppressing homosexuality. It made people believe that they needed to get together to fight off this disease, this horrible up rise of homosexuality. This negative portrayal of homosexuality was one of countless articles published negatively towards the gay rights movement. The New York Times portrayed the gay rights movement poorly and made people agree to their conservative beliefs while carefully avoiding direct conformity to one view over another in order to not lose their liberal consumers.

I first began my research by collecting articles from the New York Times on everything it published about homosexuals. I looked at them chronologically to see how the paper progressed in the portrayal of homosexuality. I recognized that after the Stonewall riot, the New York Times became more liberal, but I analyzed the articles to determine whether the paper changed completely. I believed that a paper could not change completely and, over a short period of time, go from one side of beliefs to another, so I investigated this by carefully going over each article. Through a careful, analytic lenses, I was able to conclude what I had expected: there was a conservative undertone to all the articles the newspaper published. Articles that appeared to favor homosexuals were exploiting them, and the words and information that was chosen to be left out showed a one sided article. While it did become more liberal, it was apparent that it was not over its conservative ways entirely. Every article had choices and words that reflected negatively towards homosexuals. From this information I was able to answer the question of how the New York Times changed its writing after Stonewall. It was a simple answer, it did become more liberal, but through less obvious ways, expressed conservative views. This caused it to fail as a leader of the homosexual movement.





## Bibliography

### Primary Sources:

"Alleged Homosexual Ring found in a Raid on Apartment in Dallas." *New York Times*, 16 August, 1973. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).

"An Avowed Homosexual Sues Army; Calls Discharge Unconstitutional." *New York Times*, 19 January, 1978. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).

Blumenthal, Ralph. "Homosexual Civil-Rights Group is Announced by Ex-City Aide." *New York Times*, 16 October, 1973. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (13 February 2013).

Brown, Les. "N. B.C. Acts After Complaints by Homosexual Organizations." *New York Times*, 27 October, 1973. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (20 February 2013).

Canby, Vincent. "Film: 'Not the Homosexual'." *New York Times*, 25 November, 1977. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).

Carroll, Maurice. "Bill on Homosexual Rights Suffers Setback in Council." *New York Times*, 23 February, 1983. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (6 March 2013).

Castillo, Angel. "Homosexual Adopts another." *New York Times*. 22 February, 1981. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (6 March 2013).

Cattani, Richard J. "Homosexual Rights Movement Battles Setbacks." *The Christian Science Monitor*, 12 June, 1978. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (20 February 2013).

Crowdson, John M. "Harvey Milk, Led Coast Homosexual-Rights Fight." *New York Times*, 28 November, 1978. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (13 February 2013).

Clendinen, Dudley. "Homosexuals Parade Up Fifth Ave. in Celebration." *New York Times*, 29 June, 1981. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (20 February 2013).

"Connecticut Eases Homosexual Law." *New York Times*, 2 October, 1971. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).

E. Jane. "Homosexual Study Cites Hormone Link." *New York Times*, 21 September 1984. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (6 March 2013).

Fosburgh, Lacey. "Homosexual Controversy Erupts about Man Who Deflected Pistol." *New York Times*, 26 September, 1975. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).

Friedman, Morton. "The Homosexual's 'Value System'." *New York Times*, 28 January, 1968. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (6 April 2013).

Friedman, Zelda Pilshawan. "'My Son's Gay. that's all Right.'" *New York Times*, 17 June, 1985. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (13 February 2013).

Gailey, Phil. "G.O.P. Aides Organize on Homosexual Issues." *New York Times*, 16 May, 1984. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (5 March 2013).



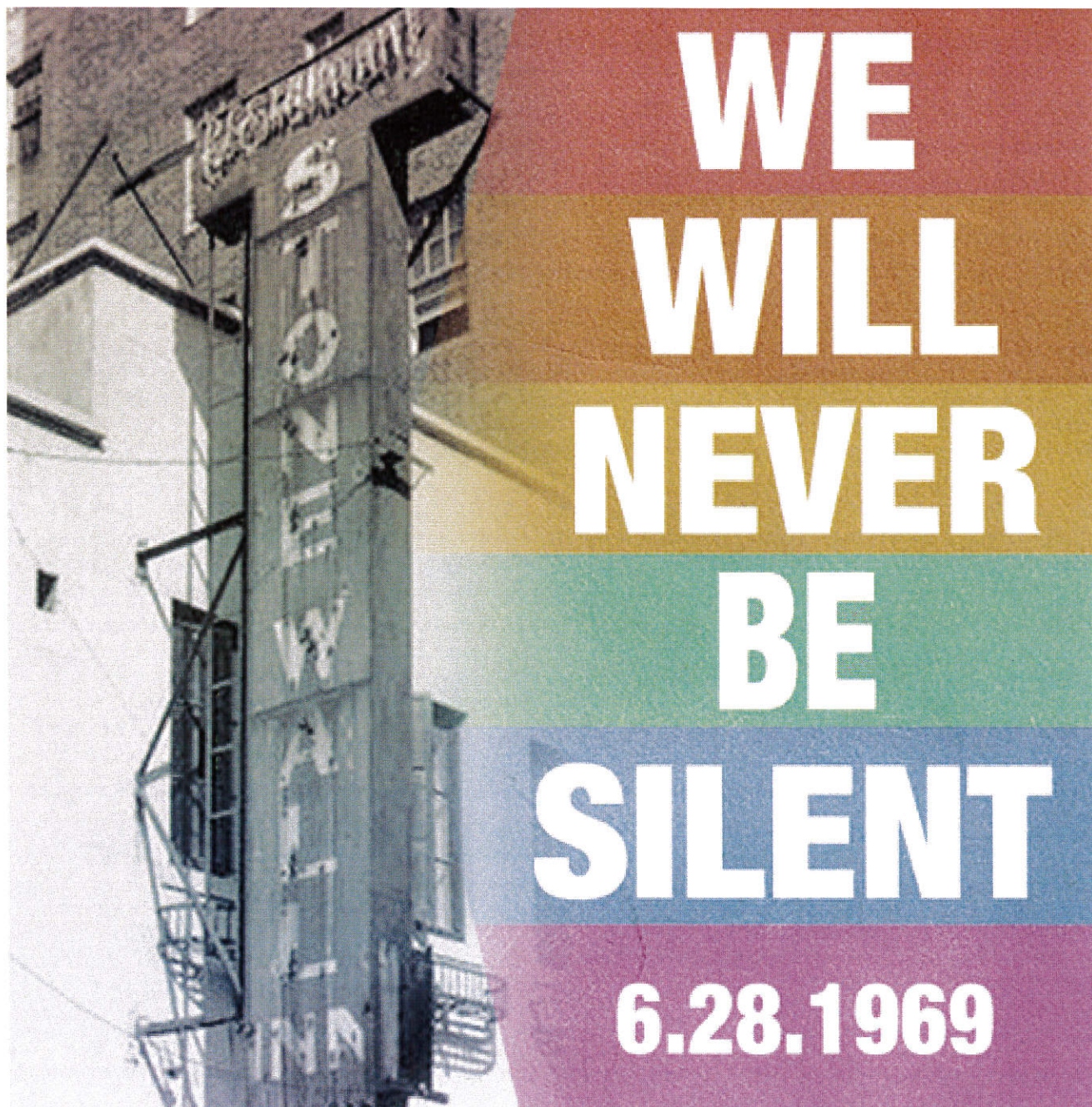
- Hommel, Dorothea Z. "Male Chauvinist Homosexual." *New York Times*, 21 November, 1971. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (20 February 2013).
- "Homosexual Leaders Meet at White House with Presidential Aide to Discuss Discrimination in Federal Law." *New York Times*, 27 March, 1977. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (20 February 2013).
- "Homosexual Wins a Suit Over Hiring." *New York Times*, 20 September, 1970. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (13 February 2013).
- "Homosexual Women Hear Psychologists." *New York Times*, 21 June, 1964. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).
- Kauffmann, Stanley. "Homosexual Drama and its Disguises." *New York Times*, 23 January, 1966. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (5 March 2013).
- "Long Term for Homosexual." *New York Times*, 9 November, 1967. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (13 April 2013).
- Malcolm, Andrew H. "Toronto Rejects Study of Raids on Homosexual Baths." *New York Times*, 15 February, 1981. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).
- Nemy, Enid. "The Woman Homosexual: More Assertive, Less Willing to Hide." *New York Times*, 17 November, 1969. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (13 February 2013).
- "Police again Rout 'Village' Youths." *New York Times*, 30 June, 1969. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (20 February 2013).
- "Teens Arraigned in Homosexual Slaying." *Atlanta Daily World*, 20 July, 1984. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (5 March 2013).
- Turner, Wallace. "Outspoken Homosexual Priest Warned." *New York Times*, 27 February, 1981. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (6 March 2013).
- "U.S. Citizenship is Won by Homosexual." *New York Times*, 25 March, 1971. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).
- Vecsey, George. "United Methodists Vote to Allow Homosexual Minister to Keep Job." *New York Times*, 18 June, 1978. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).
- Vincent Canby. "Film: 'Not the Homosexual'." *New York Times*, 25 November, 1977. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (5 March 2013).
- Waldron, Martin. "Homosexual Acts: Are they Criminal?" *New York Times*, 26 November, 1978. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (20 February 2013).
- Zion, Sidney E. "Homosexual Assaults in Philadelphia Jails are Called 'Epidemic'." *New York Times*, 12 September, 1968. <<http://search.proquest.com>> (1 May 2013).



Secondary Sources:

Andryszewski, Tricia. *Gay Rights*. Connecticut: Twenty-First Century Books, 2000.

Bloom, Alexander, ed. and Breines, Wini, ed. *"Takin' it to the streets"*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.







## Charting New Territory by B.R.



When you're a girl dating guy, the rules are laid out in front of you. There are magazines with tips on how to dress, and what to say, and ten ways to make sure he calls you back after the second date even though you're not sure if he's into you or not. There are ads for beautiful dresses that will "catch you a man" and lip glosses with pictures of a fashionable woman winking seductively over her shoulder as she holds a gentleman by his tie. If a barista overhears you talking with a friend about your boyfriend, it's probably something she's heard before and perhaps, if she is the friendly sort of barista, she will chip in her own advice from her romancing days. The shows you watch on TV have familiar scenarios, with on-and-off again couples, Rosses and Rachels, and steady couples like Sabrina and Harvey or Marshall and Lily.

If you're a girl dating a girl, you don't have all that.

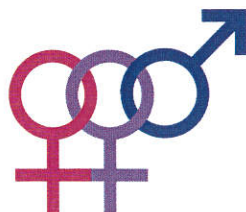
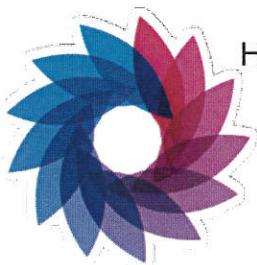
And if you're a girl interested in other girls who hasn't found "The One" or a steady or a Rachel, it's even harder. Where are your magazine covers plastered with women-catching techniques? Where are the gender roles teens are so used to, where the boy pays for the date and asks the girl out and the girl falls head over heels and tries to look as pretty as possible for Saturday picnic dates? Who do you go to for advice about approaching another girl when all of your family members find your situation, at best charmingly unconventional, or at worst, disgustingly wrong?

But maybe it's better that way. Maybe it's better to start fresh.

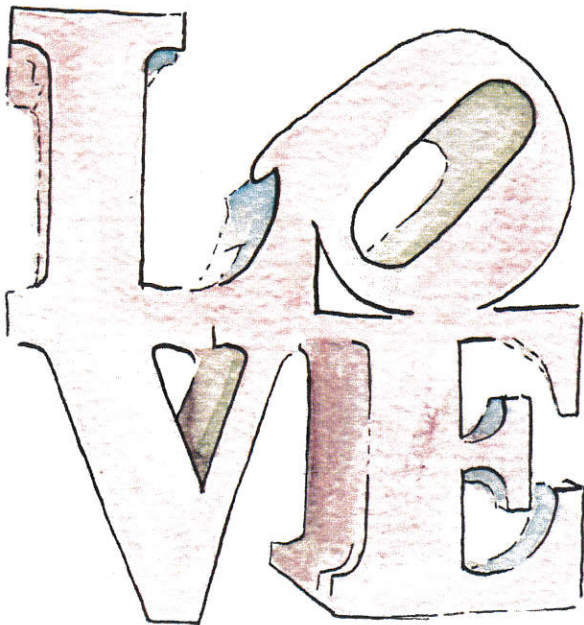
Maybe it's better to be unsure who should pay on the date instead of expecting one partner to step up with the cash. Maybe it's better not to have any rules about what the other person necessarily likes; after all, everyone is different, whether male, female or somewhere in between. Maybe it's better that you don't feel bombarded by the media's portrayal of how your relationship has to be, has to flow, has to begin, has to end. Maybe instead of a hackneyed chick flick, love should be like a choose-your-own adventure novel.

I quite like having both options. Sometimes it's nice to stick with the familiar, to talk with boys with your friends over hot chocolate and munchkins. It's comforting sometimes to have answers, to have archetypes to help you through this labyrinth we call dating. But sometimes it's nice to be an explorer, a Lewis and Clark instead of a Ross and Rachel, charting new territory.

Having one foot in both worlds is a comfortable place to be.



# MARRIAGE EQUALITY COMES TO PENNSYLVANIA!



**Watercolor by Shira Prusky**

On May 20, 2014, U.S. District Judge John E. Jones, III ruled PA's law banning marriage equality unconstitutional.

In his ruling, Judge Jones wrote, "Some of our citizens are made deeply uncomfortable by the notion of same-sex marriage. However, that same-sex marriage causes discomfort in some does not make its prohibition constitutional. Nor can past tradition trump the bedrock constitutional guarantees of due process and equal protection.

We are a better people than what these [so-called "Defense of Marriage"] laws represent, and it is time to discard them into the ash heap of history."



I wish I could quit you, Ganymede:  
Love, *As You Like It*.

by Al Vernacchio, GSA Advisor

W I L L I A M  
SHAKESPEARE

**NOTE:** *This year I taught As You Like It in my spring seminar "Shakespeare's Romantic Comedies and Sonnets". It had been several years since I read the play, and it reminded me of this essay I wrote for the program when the Friends' Central drama department put on As You Like It in the winter of 2006.*



It's the oldest story in the world. Boy meets boy. Boy falls for boy. Boy marries girl who is a lot like the boy that got away. Shakespeare's *As You Like It* offers a world where same-gender attraction, flirtation, and love abound. Yet to suggest Shakespeare intended to make a statement about sexual orientation in this story is anachronistic. That concept, and indeed the very words "homosexual" and "heterosexual" were not coined until the late nineteenth century. What we can say is that in *As You Like It*, Shakespeare intends to satirize the convention of the pastoral romance by turning the traditions of an idyllic life in the forest and idealized love on their heads. This is accomplished through the "comic" device of same gender attraction and that old Shakespearean trick, disguise. The relationships that Shakespeare creates between same gender characters in the play goes just far enough to give the audience pause. Celia is Rosalind's best friend, a "sister" even, and yet that doesn't quite capture the depths of her feelings. Orlando loves Rosalind at first sight, but there's something about that Ganymede boy that he finds hard to shake (not that he tries all that hard to shake him). Phoebe is also captivated by Ganymede, mostly by his more feminine qualities, which Silvius so sorely lacks. Ever mindful of his audience's limits, Shakespeare knew just how far to take this joke. The play ends with four boy-girl marriages blessed by Hymen, the god of marriage himself. So all's well that ends well? Well...one of those couples is blissfully happy and the others are certainly...married.

Celia and Rosalind's relationship is at its most intense when unencumbered by men. Before we even meet the pair, we hear from Charles that "never two ladies loved as they do" (I i. 111) and that Celia would rather die than be parted from her dear cousin. When Celia pleads with her father not to banish Rosalind she notes, "...If she be a traitor, / Why, so am I. We still have slept together, / Rose at an instant, learned, played, eat together, / And, wheresoe'er we went, like Juno's swans / Still we went coupled and inseparable." (I iii 75-79). With banishment upon them, Celia urges escape "to liberty and not banishment" disguised as maidens whose dress and manner will not draw the unwanted attention of men. Instead Celia adopts the female guise of Aliena, while Rosalind takes on the identity of Ganymede. Aliena is not Ganymede's lover but rather his sister and traveling companion. The intense and passionate (in all senses of that word) relationship that exists between Celia and Rosalind is lost between Aliena and Ganymede, yet the memories of that relationship are close at hand and heart to Celia. When called upon to perform a mock wedding for Ganymede and Orlando, she offers a curt "I cannot say the words" (IV i 133) and relents only after an expression of impatience at Rosalind ("Go to!"). It's no surprise that Celia isn't all that fond of Orlando. He monopolizes Rosalind/Ganymede's thoughts and time to her exclusion. It is stunning how few lines Celia speaks in her role as Aliena and how estranged she is from Ganymede. She is indeed an alien to her heart's desire as her name suggests. The end of the play throws Celia a bone in Oliver, Orlando's brother, reformed from his evil ways and aspiring to be a shepherd. Yet nowhere in the play does Celia express the slightest hint of love or affection for Oliver. We hear Oliver tell Orlando, "...say with me 'I love Aliena' and say with her that she loves me..." (V ii 8) and later Ganymede proclaims, "...no sooner met but they / looked, no sooner looked but they loved..." (V ii 34-35), but Celia herself is silent. In fact, she has no lines in the play at all after meeting Oliver, not even at the scene of her own marriage. In the final wedding scene one can only imagine Celia looking past Oliver to catch a glimpse of Rosalind frolicking with Orlando. Celia loses a piece of her heart in Arden, and so too does Rosalind. Shakespeare always exacts a price for love; for Rosalind it is the loss of her dear Celia.

Of course, the most significant example of apparent same-gender attraction in *As You Like It* comes with Rosalind's disguise as Ganymede. The adoption of the name is

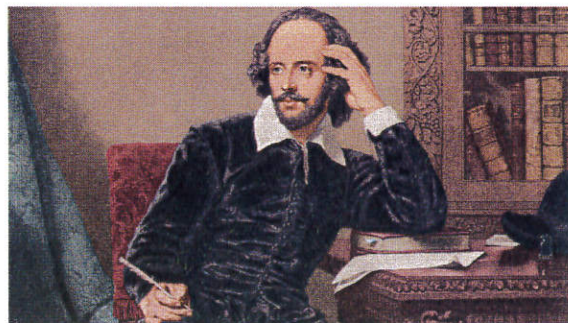


significant, as Ganymede in mythology is the young man Jove fell in love with and took to Olympus to be his cupbearer (replacing his own daughter who formerly held that position). In Shakespeare's day the name could imply the younger male lover of an older man, or a man who took the place of a woman as another man's primary love interest. This second meaning is especially apt in the play, as Ganymede replaces Rosalind as Orlando's primary love interest, at least for a majority of time spent in the forest. There is no doubt that Orlando's love for Rosalind is true; one look at the trees of Arden cluttered with lousy love poetry is enough to show that. In fact, it is only because the audience is so sure of Orlando's love of Rosalind that they can enjoy his flirtations with Ganymede. The audience can understand it in whichever way is most comfortable for them – either Orlando sees the Rosalind underneath those doublet and hose, or Ganymede offers all that Rosalind does, and a little something extra. Orlando's interest in Ganymede is apparent in their first meeting. He wants to know more about him: where he lives and if he's originally from Arden. He calls him a "pretty" and "fair" youth. His lines contain mostly questions, prolonging his time with Ganymede and allowing them further opportunities to enjoy each other. Moments earlier he banished Jaques after tiring of him. Surely he would do so here as well if he found Ganymede annoying. As he attempts to prove to Ganymede that he truly *is* a man in love, it only takes a shift in the inflection of his lines to transfer their meaning from Rosalind to Ganymede. His protestations of "Fair youth, I would I could make thee believe / I love." (III ii 392-93) and "I would not be cured, youth" (III ii 432) hint at his yearning for Ganymede. Agreeing to accept Ganymede's help to "cure" him of his love sicknesses ensures Orlando more time with the fair youth, and sets up even more opportunities for flirtation. In their next meeting, upon Ganymede's urges to woo him, Orlando says, "I would kiss before I spoke." (IV i 76) It is Ganymede who refuses; one wonders what would happen if he didn't? Of course these flirtations must remain just that, as natural order dictates Orlando is to wed Rosalind. But is Ganymede really absent in that union?

Where Orlando falls for the man, Phoebe seems to fall for the woman in Ganymede. Her infatuation with the lad is as instantaneous as Orlando's for Rosalind. Her first words to him after his blistering criticism are: "Sweet youth, I pray you chide a year together. / I had rather hear you chide than this man woo." (III iv 69-70) Later, tactlessly describing her

feelings about Ganymede to Silvius, Phoebe notes all the physical characteristics that draw her to Ganymede: "...He'll make a proper man. The best thing in him / Is his complexion...There was a pretty redness in his lip / A little riper and more lusty red / Than that mixed in his cheek..." (III v 123-124, 128-130). His softness certainly makes him more attractive to her than the more rugged Silvius. Phoebe's flirtation with Ganymede never ascends to the level of Orlando's, but it provides another moment for the audience to look quizzically at the situation and wonder just what is going on in Arden. As does Celia with Oliver, Phoebe ends the play with Silvius, a second best choice for sure.

The epilogue of the play gives audiences one final insight into Shakespeare's enjoyment in playing with same-gender flirtation. It also reminds modern viewers of a fact about theater in Shakespeare's day that we might overlook; in the original productions of *As You Like It*, all actors on the stage were men. Whether called Rosalind or Ganymede, Orlando falls in love on stage with a guy. Celia's passion for Rosalind is played out by two young men, and the Phoebe – Ganymede/Rosalind – Orlando triangle is a boy – boy – boy affair. As the actor playing Rosalind comes out to deliver the epilogue, he offers one final twist of phrase that makes us wonder who's being courted by whom. He says, "...If I were a woman, I / would kiss as many of you as had beards that / pleased me, complexions that liked me, and breaths / that I defied not." (epilogue 17-20) Rosalind the character is a woman, but the actor is not. Is *she* courting kisses from the men or is *he*? When the play's magic convinces the audience of the true love between Orlando and Rosalind it also shows that two men can convey those feelings to each other in a most believable way. Shakespeare's audience would leave the play slightly dizzy (not just from the available ale) and knowing that love, as you like it, is in the air.





**GSA: The Year in Haiku**  
by P.F.

We are GSA  
Our school's most Fabulous club,  
We have so much fun

We meet on Fridays  
before school, we always have  
a really great time

We had a fun year  
filled with so many good times  
here's some stuff we did

Toga Tea Party ,  
sharing tea and songs with friends  
while wearing bed sheets

Our GSA Dance  
dancing the whole night away  
with some other schools

GSA Bake sale  
tons of goodies were made so  
we could sell them all

The walking tour of  
the Gayborhood, with our friends  
from another school



The Day of Silence  
Our silence is heard as we  
each take a ribbon

On Harvey Milk Day  
we gave away free treats to those  
who knew trivia

Our GSA has  
had a fabulous year and  
we had so much fun!



# HARVEY MILK DAY LUNCHTIME TRIVIA



Watercolor by Shira Prusky

## Harvey Milk, Activist (1930–1978)

Harvey Milk became one of the first openly gay officials in the United States in 1977, when he was elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. Tragically, he and the Mayor of San Francisco were assassinated the following year by Dan White, a former police officer and member of the city's Board of Supervisors.



This year, to commemorate **Harvey Milk Day** GSA members organized a “Harvey Milk Lunch Time Trivia” event. During the lunch periods, community members were invited to come up to the table and answer an LGBTQ-themed trivia question. A yummy cookie or cupcake was the prize for a correct answer.

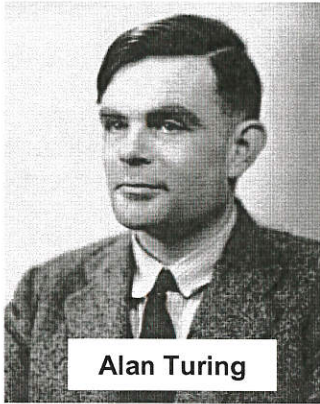
Try your luck at these trivia questions – how many cookies would you have won?

- 1) Gays and lesbians tend to have what other physical characteristic? (in larger percentages than average)
  - a) they have blue eyes
  - b) they are taller than average
  - c) they are left handed
  - d) they have red hair
- 2) Alan Turing, a British gay man, made what famous contribution to World War II?
  - a) he designed the atom bomb
  - b) he was the general who led the allied forces in Europe
  - c) he broke the Nazi encryption code
  - d) he was a double agent who brought German secrets to the British
- 3) Which character from the Harry Potter series is gay?
  - a) Oliver Wood
  - b) Dumbledore
  - c) Madame Sprout
  - d) Gabrielle Delacour (Fleur’s sister)
- 4) What musical currently on Broadway is about a transgender pop star?
  - a) Kinky Boots
  - b) Newsies
  - c) If / Then
  - d) Hedwig and the Angry Inch
- 5) Who played Harvey Milk in the 1998 movie “Milk”?
  - a) Sean Penn
  - b) George Clooney
  - c) Tom Hanks
  - d) Johnny Depp
- 6) What city hosted an annual march by homosexuals seeking civil rights from 1965 to 1969?
  - a) San Francisco
  - b) Philadelphia
  - c) Boston
  - d) Dallas
- 7) Who is currently the only openly LGBT member of the US Senate?
  - a) Tammy Baldwin (Wisconsin)
  - b) Richard Blumenthal (Connecticut)
  - c) Mike Lee (Utah)
  - d) Jean Shaheen (New Hampshire)
- 8) Which college was the first to have an on-campus gay rights group?
  - a) Brown University
  - b) University of Southern California
  - c) Columbia University
  - d) Temple University
- 9) What country was the first to have an LGBT head of state?
  - a) Spain
  - b) Thailand
  - c) Iceland
  - d) Canada
- 10) When was the first soldier discharged from the US army for committing same-sex sexual acts?
  - a) 1778
  - b) 1864
  - c) 1914
  - d) 1957

## ANSWERS:

### 1) C: left-handed

Psychologists Richard A Lippa and Ray Blanchard analyzed data from the BBC web experiment, Sex ID. Their findings, published in the April 2007 issue of the *Archives of Sexual Behavior*. Stated, "Recent studies have documented that gay men and lesbians are more likely to be left-handed (or ambidextrous) than heterosexuals are."



Alan Turing

### 2) C: Broke the Nazi encryption code

During World War II, Alan Turing worked for the Government Code and Cypher School (GC&CS), Britain's codebreaking centre. Turing was prosecuted for homosexuality in 1952, when such acts were still criminalized in the UK. He accepted treatment with estrogen injections (chemical castration) as an alternative to prison. On 10 September 2009, following an Internet campaign, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown made an official public apology on behalf of the British government for "the appalling way he was treated." The Queen granted him a posthumous pardon on 24 December 2013.

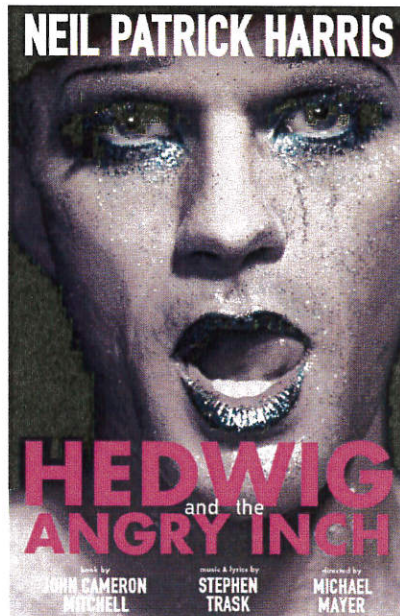
### 3) B: Dumbledore

In a 2007 appearance at Carnegie Hall in New York, JK Rowling revealed to her audience the fact that Albus Dumbledore is gay and had fallen in love with fellow wizard and friend, Gellert Grindelwald. This elicited a huge reaction and prolonged ovation. So much so, it promoted Rowling to say: "If I had known this would have made you this happy, I would have announced it years ago."



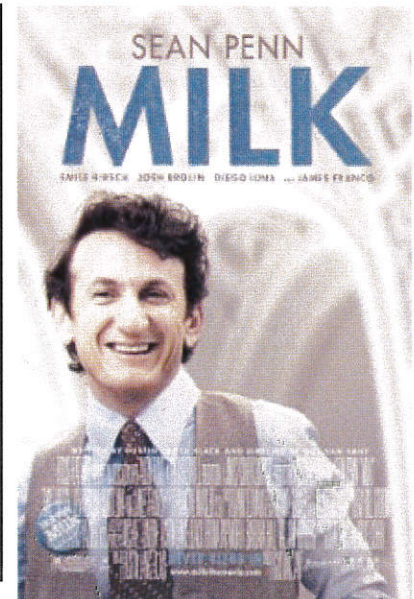
### 4) D: Hedwig and the Angry Inch

Neil Patrick Harris' performance in this show has earned him a Tony nomination in the category of Best Actor in a Leading Role in a Musical

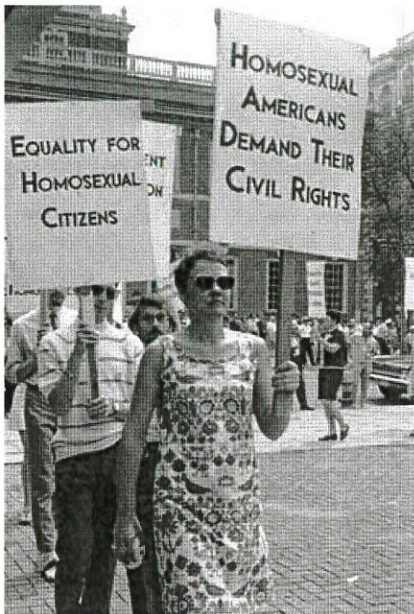


### 5) A: Sean Penn

Penn won the Oscar for Best Performance by an Actor in a Leading Role for his performance, and screenwriter Dustin Lance Black won the Oscar for Best Writing, Original Screenplay







**6) B: Philadelphia**

From 1965-1969, the Annual Reminders took place each July 4 at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The events were designed to inform and remind the American people that LGBT people did not enjoy basic civil rights protections.



**7) A: Tammy Baldwin**

Baldwin is the first woman elected to represent Wisconsin in the Senate and the first openly gay U.S. Senator in history

**8) C: Columbia University - In 1967 it chartered the "Student Homophile League"**



**Homosexual Rights Group Gets Charter**

© New York Times News Service

New York, N. Y.—Columbia university has issued a charter to a student group that seeks equal rights for homosexuals.

The organization, called the Student Homophile league, is reported to have about a dozen members, both homosexuals and heterosexual. A girl from Barnard college is reported to be a member.

According to the chairman of the league, it is the first such group ever chartered by a college in the United States.

New York Times

**9) C: Iceland**

In 2009, Jóhanna Sigurðardóttir was elected Prime Minister of Iceland, She was the first openly gay person in the world to be elected head of government)



**10) A: 1778**

On March 10, 1778 Court martial proceedings were started against Lt. Gotthold Frederick Enslin, who was found guilty of sodomy in Valley Forge, PA

This is the first known case of a soldier who, being discovered in bed with a private in February 1778, was convicted on sodomy charges.

Lt. Enslin was court-martialed on March 11, and was expelled from the Continental Army, by order of Gen. George Washington.



**We Want Your Queer Words:**  
Add your voice to this unique FCS archive!

**How to submit:**

- ▼ Email submissions to [avernacchio@friendscentral.org](mailto:avernacchio@friendscentral.org) or to [gsa@friendscentral.org](mailto:gsa@friendscentral.org)
- ▼ Drop submissions into Mr. Vernacchio's mailbox in the FCC
- ▼ Give submissions to any GSA member

**What to submit:**

Any kind of writing— poetry, personal essay, fiction, nonfiction, or two-dimensional artwork.

**Here are some ideas to get you started:**

- ▼ Something you wrote for a class that speaks to L.G.B.T.Q.Q.A. issues
- ▼ Your perception of queer issues at FCS. Is it a welcoming and supportive community? Is it both LGBTQQA-friendly and LGBTQQA-safe? Is it too focused on sexual orientation?
- ▼ Coming out anecdotes (someone coming out to you or you coming out to someone else) or imagine what it would be like if a close friend or relative came out to you.
- ▼ Your role as a straight ally in our community. What's it like to be a straight person at a school that deals with queer issues the way we do?
- ▼ A short story, poem, etc. that speaks to queer issues, experiences, or sensibilities.
- ▼ Your experience or observations of what it's like to be queer at FCS, at home, in the world, etc.
- ▼ Words of advice or comfort for those who are questioning or in the closet.
- ▼ Anything you think would be good for our community to know about queer issues.